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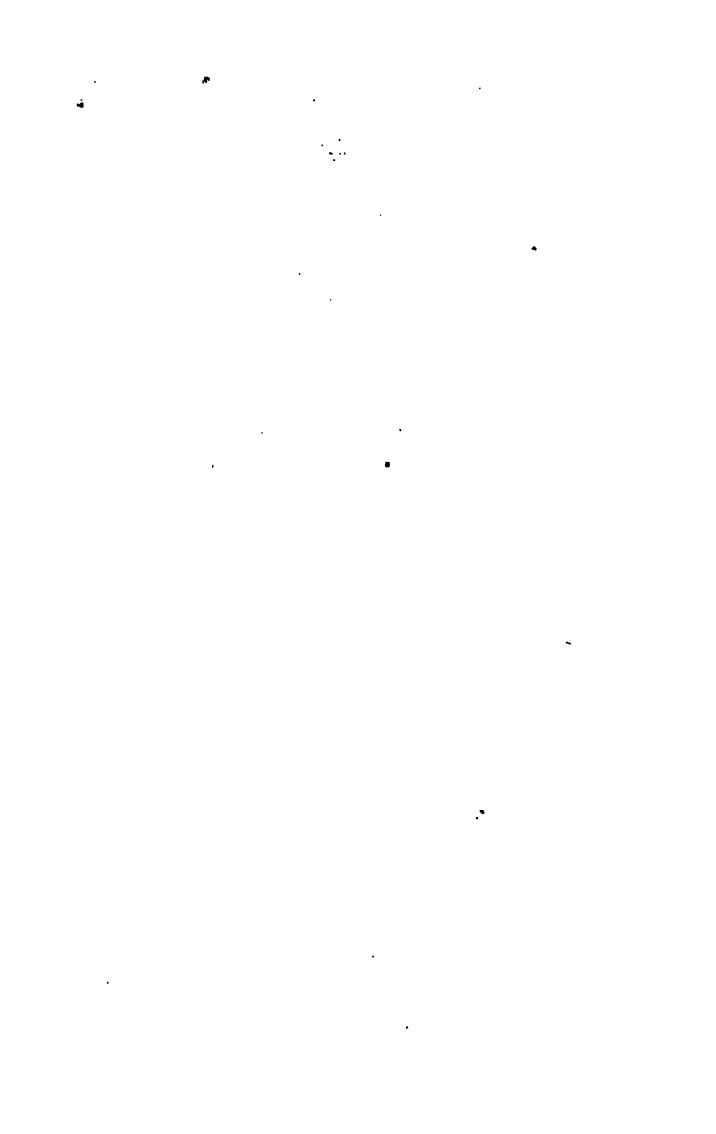
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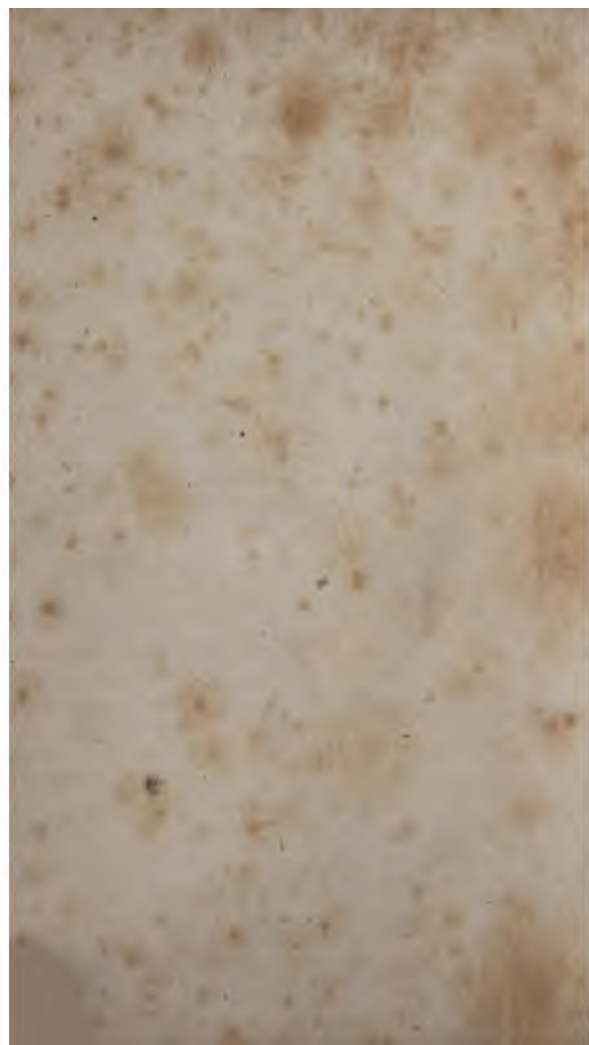
EVERY MAN HIS  
OWN GARDENER











3

# EVERY MAN HIS OWN GARDENER;

OR,

## A PLAIN TREATISE

ON

THE CULTIVATION OF EVERY REQUISITE VEGETABLE

IN THE

## KITCHEN GARDEN,

Alphabetically Arranged.

WITH DIRECTIONS FOR THE

*Green & Hothouse, Vineyard, Nursery,  
&c.*

BEING THE RESULT OF

**THIRTY-FIVE YEARS'**

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN THIS CLIMATE.

Intended principally for the inexperienced Horticulturist:

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BY **ANDREW GENTLE,**

Late Curator of the Elgin Botanic Garden, New-York; Corresponding Member  
of the London Horticultural Society, and a Member of the  
Horticulturist Society, New-York.

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"To every thing there is a season."—Eccl. chap. 3. verse 1.

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## PREFACE.

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I deem it necessary, in this book-making age, to acquaint the reader of the following Plain Treatise on Horticulture, with my qualifications for making considerable alterations in the mode of Gardening—the first occupation given by his Great Creator to man.

Should the peruser of this work expect to be pleased with fine-turned periods, he will be woefully disappointed. I make no pretensions to “scholar-craft,” never having had time, or opportunity, to drink at the “Pierian spring”—my sole aim is to be understood.

I was brought up to horticultural work, in all its departments, and was entrusted with the management of two very extensive establishments in the Old Country for six years, before I embarked for this “land of the free.” In the year 1805,

I commenced operations for Dr. Hosack, in New-York, by laying out his grounds. On making inquiries of those who followed the business, relative to the usual time of putting some crops in the ground, the information I obtained, was, for a time, my guide. I was, however, firmly satisfied, that the "appointed times" observed by my fellow-labourers, were based on uncertainty, and of course induced repeated failures and great disappointment; for instance, with regard to raising, in continuation, a good crop of Spring Cauliflower, as well as some other vegetables. I perused several eminent authors on Gardening, and became thoroughly convinced that a most material deviation from their instructions must be adopted by the practical cultivator in this country, in order to crown his labours with success.

Upwards of twenty years ago, I was strenuously advised to publish a work on useful Gardening. My answer was that I should be laughed at—not having had an opportunity of fully testing the effect of climate on vegetable life. I have since visited the Southern States, which, together with a long residence in the State of New-York, ena-

ble me, I presume, to form pretty correct data for the profitable pursuit of Kitchen Gardening, having kept general memorandums for the whole of the above-mentioned period.

Several years ago, a circumstance of chance furnished me with a useful hint. Having a parcel of old seeds on hand, and being on the point of moving to a new situation, I determined to destroy them, by forming a heap in the yard, and setting fire to them. A short time after, a heavy fall of rain took place, put out the fire, and left the seeds wet for four days. There was in the pile, a complete mixture of all sorts, from two to sixteen years old; in a week after, the process of germination was as complete in the old as in the new seed. This was a lesson I did not know to the extent here exemplified. It at once convinced me, that it is more owing to the unskilfulness of the gardener, than to the "*husbanding*" of the seed seller, that so many crops fail.

If the directions which I have given, with respect to the sowing of seeds, and the time they will grow, are followed with tolerable exactness, they will be found applicable to the various States of the Union. Being made from actual exps-

rience and patient observation, the gardener need feel but little apprehension as to the result of his operations. It may be deserving of remark, that mice and rats will devour some kinds of seeds, and that some species possess greater tenacity of life than others. Seeds preserved here may be safely kept much longer than those imported from Europe.

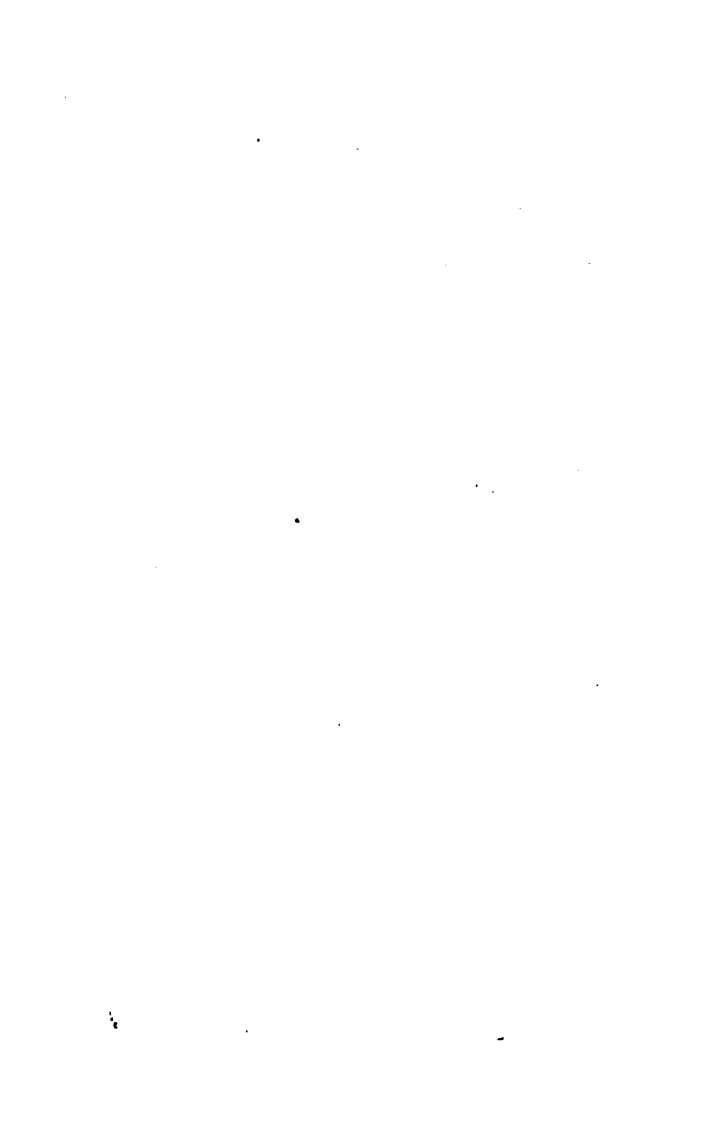
The portable size of this edition, will, it is presumed, prove one of its recommendations. The author has excluded all matters irrelevant to Gardening, and has endeavoured to give his directions with a plain and simple brevity. In comparison with other volumes on the same subject, he is free to confess that his work is but small; but he thinks, like one of old, that "a great book is a great evil," and that there is more chaff than wheat in some literary garners.

That the perusal of this short Treatise may be attended with profitable instruction to those who are desirous of seeing the earth bestow a plentiful supply of good things; and that the the study of Horticulture, too much neglected hitherto, may confer all the advantages which it is capable of bestowing; that it may make the

waste places fruitful, and the wilderness to blossom as a rose, is the height of the Author's ambition, as well as his most devout prayer.

**ANDREW GENTLE.**

*March, 1841.*



# PLAIN TREATISE ON GARDENING.

## FORCING ASPARAGUS

### THROUGH THE WINTER.

Take the plants up in Autumn ; they should be about four years old ; put them in a hole or cellar until wanted ; they can be made to bear in a heat of 45 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit, in a bed of horse manure, fresh from the stable, and well fermented a few days before made up. The bed may be about three feet deep, six inches longer and wider than the frame you intend to put on. If the ground is froze, cut eighteen inches deep, the size of the bed so much the better. Put the frame on as soon as the bed is made. Cover all over with three inches of good mould, to stand a few days. When the heat rises, have some good garden mould ready, in workable state, rather



fine. Lay the plants in as close as you can, the roots spread out. Put your mould carefully on, taking care to keep them perpendicular, about three inches above the tops of the plants. Give air in fine weather, and cover up at night. By keeping up the heat, as above indicated, you may have Asparagus for table use. Take all you can from the roots; it is not worth the trouble of renovating, being easily raised.

If your bed is in growing order, the middle of February, sow Early Cabbage, and Silesia Curled, Salad Radish of the scarlet sorts; Peppergrass Mustard for early use, if wanted.

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## ASPARAGUS.

*Officinalis.*—NATIVE OF THE COLDER PARTS OF EUROPE.

The following method will prove a saving of two years' time over the old plan; if for a small garden, or upon a large scale, choose good ground; let it be well manured, spaded, or ploughed and harrowed: the beds laid out, three feet wide, and two feet of footway between; draw the earth off both ways, four inches deep, from all of the beds; then open drills in the

centre alone, then bed the others a foot apart, three inches deep. Early in the Spring, drop the seeds in, two nearly together, about a foot apart; cover all over. You may cultivate a crop of Salad, Radishes, or Cabbages, in the footway. Hoe and keep clean through the Summer: in Autumn, cover the beds all over with longish manure from the horse stable, about three inches thick; thin with a spade or plough. If you have a large plantation, two smallish furrows in the footway, split on to the beds, so that the top of the plants may be about six inches underground. When the Spring opens, fork the beds up. You may easily raise a crop of Radishes, Salad, Cabbage, or Cauliflower, of the beds in the footway. The Asparagus will be large enough to cut the second Spring, if your ground is good, showing a clear saving of two years in time, the expense of plants, planting, &c.

A bed made in this way will last twenty years; very little of this seed grows the second year.

Continue the above treatment annually; the better your ground, the better will be your crop. Mice will not eat it. The old plan is, to plant one to three-year old plants, which certainly takes up much more time.

## ARTICHOKE,

*Cynara Scolymus*.—NATIVE SOUTH OF EUROPE.

Take the plants up in the Spring of the year, and set them out for good in hills, three by four feet apart, and three in a hill, say nine inches apart; ground of a good depth answers best, and the wet not to stand on it. You may take a crop off for some years, between the rows, such as Spring Bush Beans, or Salad. Hoe and keep clean through the Summer. In Autumn cover the stems up about six inches, with long stable manure, to keep the cold weather off: cover all over with earth from the middle. If you have a large plantation, the plough will be the cheapest: finish off with a hoe or spade. The second year from setting out, they will be fit for use. It is a good way to cut off the side ones, as sometimes they will shew more than they can well bear; and those that are left, run a knife through just below the Artichoke, it will make them grow larger. By continuing the same treatment, they will last for eleven or twelve years. This is considered a fine vegetable. If plants can be procured, you will save two years in time: the plants to be two years old. This seed will grow three years.

*Mode of culture from seed*.—Sow the seed in April, on a piece of rich ground, with rotten horse manure, well spaded in, and broke in

rows fifteen inches distant, three inches deep, and about four inches apart. Hoe and keep the ground clean through the Summer. You may take also a crop of Radishes, or of Salad, and cover over in Autumn with long horse manure, before the winter sets in, about six inches in thickness.

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## HORSE BEAN.

*Vicia Faba*.—NATIVE OF EGYPT.

Broad Windsor and Long Pod are the only sorts worth sowing. Prepare your ground early in the Spring, by ploughing or spading, in an open situation; where the ground is good, open drill about three feet apart, and four inches deep. Plant the seed about nine inches apart. If the ground is not good, to make the most of it, sprinkle some rotten manure in the rows, then cover all over. I have, when the ground was in good order, taken a crop of Scarlet Radishes, to pay for all the trouble. Hoe and keep the ground clean. When the Beans set into flower, pinch the tops off; it will make them bear better and sooner. The Long Pod Bean is the best bean, and sells well in market. If you want seed, save from them that have not been picked, as that is best. The seed is good for three years, if saved

in this country ; that from Europe affords but a scanty crop the second year. Mice will eat it.

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## BUSH BEANS.

*Phaseolus vulgaris*.—NATIVE OF EAST INDIES.

Plant in April, when the weather gets warm, and continue until August, once in four weeks ; the liver-coloured is the best for first planting, as they are hardiest. In a garden, draw drills about four inches deep, after the ground has been well spaded up with rotten manure ; or the same put in the rows, if you have not plenty, about two inches deep ; drop the Beans two inches apart, by a foot in the rows. If for a market garden, the rows may be six inches wider. Hoe and keep clean. Draw earth to the stems. You may pick from them before the expiration of six weeks.

There is a yellow Bush Bean, Brown Speckled colour, Mohawk, White and Red, Dun Coloured, China, White Cranberry, and several other sorts, but the above will give you good returns. This seed is good for six years. If you have plenty of ground, plant in hills the second crop, three feet apart.

There is a sort called *Refugee*, or a *Thousand to One*, of a darkish brown colour; the hind end looks as if cut short off. Plant them three feet, row from row, two beans nearly together, a foot apart: they bear well. The rows may be ploughed between after they have advanced in growth. It will save manual labour. Grows well for four years.

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### **ASPARAGUS, OR YARD BEANS.**

These Beans require brush to run upon, about four feet high. Let the rows be three feet apart, the hills two feet; use a little rotten manure, and cover over: the more you pick from Beans, the more you will have. Preserve some for seed; pick none from them, as they come up more regular and strong. Good for four years.

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### **CRANBERRY BEANS.**

To be planted in hills about the last week in May; three, by three and a half feet, with poles to run on, about eight feet in height. They do very well on corn for family use. If for market, poles are preferable. Good for four years.

## LIMA BEANS.

To be planted about the twentieth of May, in good ground, in an open situation, about four seeds in a hill; if they all come up, pull out the weakest. I have found it best to put the poles in before planting, it finally saves time. They may be over ten feet in height. This Bean is tender. It is not advisable to put them over two inches in the ground: the least cold will cause them to rot. Hoe and keep clean, and tie up when wanted, through the Summer. They will bear until the cold weather sets in. This is believed to be the best of beans. For small Lima observe the same cultivation. This seed is only good the first season.

There is a Bean from China, the forepart of it of a brownish colour: grows in the same way. Also, Scarlet Runners and White Runners; the pods are stringed, and eat when green. Put them in hills three feet apart. You may plant them, about three in a hill, the middle of May, with poles eight feet long to run upon. The seed keeps three years, if saved here: in Europe they do not grow the second year.

## BEET.

*Beta vulgaris* —NATIVE OF SOUTH OF EUROPE.

The Turnip Beet is best for an early crop ; the Blood, or Dark Red, is the best for market. Manure your ground with horse dung, well rotted ; spade or plough it in, harrow it over or rake it, according to the size. For a small garden, lay your bed out four feet wide. You may drill cross or lengthways, two inches deep, and a foot apart. Drop the seeds in about four inches apart. If for market, your bed may be ten feet wide, or any length you may wish for, and have a drill made of wood, six feet long, the pegs a foot apart, and on the other side, pegs at nine inches apart. It will be frequently wanted, if you raise it for market. You may sprinkle around the side of the bed, Radish and Salad seed, as that will be cleared before your main crop needs the ground. When the Beets come up, you must thin out to about eight inches apart. It sometimes happens that six, or a less number of plants, come from one seed. Leave the darkest red to stand. Do not raise more Turnip Beets than you can get rid of before the long Beets come in, as they are not saleable after that. The tops sell for greens, particularly if Cabbage is scarce. Hoe and keep clean. There is a brown grub that must be watched when they appear. Search the ground with a hoe, and kill



them. There is a yellow Beet, the same cultivation answers. From the middle to the latter end of April, prepare your ground as before directed for a good crop of Long Blood Beets; some also like Scarcity. Lay out your ground, and drill it two and a half inches deep; that you can do by putting weights on your drill; drop the seed about five inches apart, and sow broadcast for a crop of scarlet short top Radishes, they will pay for all your trouble. If the ground is good, thin out, and leave the Beets about ten inches apart. Hoe and keep clean. Sow the latter end of June for a winter crop. Prepare the ground as above. Take up in Autumn, and secure from the frost in a cellar. For Sugar Beets the rows had better be eighteen inches apart, the plants left a foot apart in the rows. The seed wants thicker sowing, as considerable of it does not come up.

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### GREEN BEET.

This Beet is sowed in rows, the same distance; the leaves are used for greens. Save and put away for seed in the Spring of the year, what you may want. Some of your best Blood and well-shaped Beets, set out for seed, away from one another, as they would mix with the farina, and bees as well as the wind would destroy them. They should stand two feet from each other, and

have stakes to tie to. When the seed gets ripe, cut off when dry, and tie in bundles. Secure from mice, as they will soon find it out. The seed is good for ten years, if saved in this country.

The small Beets, or those that are unsaleable, are good feed for cows, pigs, sheep, &c.

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## BENE.

*Sesamum Orientale*.—FROM THE EAST INDIES.

Prepare ground of a light texture; have it well broken with spade and rake; sow in drills or patches, about two inches deep. Sprinkle the seed. When up thin out four inches apart. If you have it in rows, let them be a foot apart, for keeping clean. The fresh leaves put in water for a short time, will become a jelly. It is excellent as a remedy for the bowel complaint, and especially so for children. Leave some you pick no leaves from, to go to seed, which it is sometimes troublesome to obtain. It does best on poor sandy ground. Little of the seed grows the second year.

**BORECOLE.—*Brassica Rapa*.**

The various kinds of this plant will grow on ground that is middling good. Sow in the middle of May, and set out in the month of June, eighteen inches by two feet. Carefully hoe and keep clean, draw earth to the stems, the same as Cabbage. It is a variety of the *Brassica* tribe of plants, not much used here, as it will not stand the winter. It will not pay for saving so well as Cabbage.

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**BROCCOLI.****VARIETIES.**

White and Purple Cape.

This is an excellent vegetable, and sells well in market. Be careful to sow the seed about the middle of the first week in June, in a bed of good ground, well prepared with the spade. Towards the last of June, have a piece of ground liberally supplied with rotten manure, or poudrette. Put in when the plant is set out, the distance about two and a half feet; the ground to be opened with a hoe, and about a handful put in and covered over. Wait for damp weather, or rain, to set out. The ground must be good. It pays well.

Hoe and keep clean, and occasionally run a all plough through. If for market, they will

grow better ; in October, they will come in flower for sale What is left before the cold weather sets in, take up, and lay in up to the neck close together, or cover over with straw or sedge, salt hay, &c. or put in a cellar. The seed of this vegetable is from Europe. It will grow three years. Sow a little of the Early when you sow in a bed for Early Cabbage ; they will run to seed in the fall.

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## CABBAGE.

*Brassica napus*.—NATIVE OF EUROPE.

### VARIETIES.

Early York.	Early Sugar Loaf.
Early Heart-shaped.	Heart-shaped Savoy.
Early Dwarf Green.	Tall Green Savoy.
Battersea.	Tall Yellow Savoy.
Bergen, or Dwarf Drumhead.—Red Cabbage.	

These are all good sorts ; sometimes I have found it to answer a good purpose to sow Early York Cabbage Seed with Spinage Seed, in the month of September ; they will keep through the Winter ; it is worth trying ; all your loss is the seed. To be taken up in the Spring as soon as it opens, and set them out in good ground.

about two feet apart ; hoe and keep clean ; you will have Cabbage in June.

About the middle of February, break open a place in your ground the size of your frame, eighteen inches deep, fill all up regular with hot horse dung, two feet high ; put on the frame, and spread over six inches good garden mould ; let it stand a few days to settle ; then about the twentieth, sow your Cabbage Seed, viz. Early York, Early Heart-shaped broadcast, also some White Solid Celery, early curled Silesia Lettuce. Sow purple Eggplant in the back part of your bed, as well as Tomato ; to make the most you can, you may sprinkle also scarlet short top Radish ; put your lights on, shut all down and keep the cold out at night ; give air when the plants come up ; when the ground is dry, water in the forepart of the day, and gradually harden the plants. By the first of April they will do to set out. If this is rightly managed, the Radishes will pay for all trouble. In the month of March they will sell for a cent a piece ; the Salad plants will have to be taken out and put in the open ground ; the Celery will have to be transplanted on a bed well manured with rotten manure, or poudrette, which is better ; the Egg and Tomato plants will have to stand to the latter end of May, for fear of frost. When the plants are taken out as above, you may in the middle of the lengths sow a few

seeds of Cucumber, which sometimes answer well, if attended to.

Sow for seed Early York Cabbage, Heart-shaped, and Battersea, and about the middle of August, on middling good ground; take them up before the winter sets in, and lay in up to the neck, to keep over the winter. Cover with any kind of litter, to keep the frost from them as well as the sun; I have found the sun as injurious, or more so, than the frost. When the weather opens in the Spring, set them out, each sort apart, and about two feet from each other; hoe and keep them clean; you will have the seed ripe in the month of June.

Berghen Cabbage, Drumhead, the dwarf sorts, the Savoy's of sorts, I have found it to answer best, to save some of the best kinds, and cut the heads off, and set out the stumps, each kind separate; they give the most seed. When the seed pod gets brown, cut all off, and tie in bunches, as there will be juice enough in the stalks to ripen the seeds. After a few days, rub or thrash all out clean, and put away from mice; they will not eat the seed, but will eat the pod; the seed is in it. It is good for 16 years, or perhaps more. Cabbage seed, of any sort, is worth but little the third year from Europe, not much the second.

If your Cabbage is likely to head in the fall-

sooner than you wish, raise them partly out of the ground with a spade in October.

Sow Bergen Cabbage seed and Drumhead seed from the 15th to the 20th of May, to set out about two and a half feet apart, for winter and fall use. The latter end of June, when it is rainy weather, make the ground good with rotten manure. I have known ground that has laid a while in grass, give good Cabbage without any manure.

Sow Savoy Cabbage, heart-shaped seed, from the 20th to the 25th of May: the dwarf sort is the best. Set them out from two to two and a half feet apart in June, when it is wet weather. The better the ground is, the better your crop will be. In the first week of November, as the weather may seem cold or not, take all up, and lay in close together up to the heads; and cover over with some straw or cedar brush, to keep during the winter. In the spring, raise the stalks up perpendicular, they will give sprouts better, and more of them.

## CARDOONS.

*Cynara cardunculus*.—NATIVE OF CRETE.

Sow the seed early in April ; cover the ground about three inches thick with horse manure, well rotted and spaded in, the ground well broke ; draw drills six inches apart, and two deep ; drop the seed about two inches apart and cover over ; you may at the same time sow Radish or Salad seed, broadcast, on the bed ; keep the ground clean. In the month of June, prepare trenches three and a half feet apart ; dig the ground out straight, the length of the trenches, the width of a spade and the depth of the same ; lay it partly on both sides ; put in the bottom of the trench, about two inches of horse manure, well rotted ; spade that in about three inches ; take the opportunity of wet weather, and set the plants out in other trenches eight inches apart, if dry weather ; cover with boards ; in a few days they will take root ; as they grow, draw earth to the stems of the plants. I have known them to be four feet high in October. Be careful in earthing up not to cover the heart. By some this is much admired as fine eating when stewed. Before cold weather sets in, take up and bury in a hole to use in the winter ; set out a few plants in the spring, three feet apart, for seed ; it keeps good six years. The mice eat it.



## CAULIFLOWER.

*Brassica napus*.—NATIVE OF EUROPE.

Sow this seed for a standing crop, the middle of the first week of October, say the 5th, in a frame, the ground to be made good with rotten horse manure, spaded in three inches under, in drills, about one inch deep, three inches apart, either across or lengthways the beds if possible; drop the seed an inch apart; if the ground is dry, give a watering, and shade until the plants come up, and cover over when the nights are cold;—thin out when they get into the rough leaf, and set them in ground similarly prepared, about three inches apart, the safest way is to have a frame prepared for them the first week of November, sunk in the ground with glass lights to give air, or shove off if necessary, and cover up always in cold weather. You must keep them growing all winter, as they are well worth the trouble. In the Spring, have a piece of ground manured well with rotten manure; spade or plough as the size of your ground may be; set the plants out two and a half feet apart; when the weather gets warm, in April, take them up with a ball of earth each; that can be done easily by a careful hand; hoe the holes out about six inches deep; set the plants in; fill up with some rotten manure of any kind; a small handful of poudrette I have used. Cover all over with the ground that

came out of the hole, so as to keep the plants from blowing about with the wind; hoe and keep clean; if your plantation is large, go through with a plough; in June they will be fit for use; an acre will hold near seven thousand. I think it is not receiving over much when the clear gain on each may be taken at twelve cents. I had given up raising Cauliflower, for any certainty, until accident put in my way the above time of sowing, it is out of the usual routine of gardening. I had some seed, and in clearing out old concerns, I threw it away whereabout I was standing.

After a little time, the seed came up, and having a little spare room in a frame, took them up, put them in it, and kept them over winter, not thinking they would come to any thing;—the plants looked well in the Spring; I set them out as above; before there were ninety-four of them, they all headed well, except one; thinks I to myself, here is a lesson by chance: ever since I have continued to sow about the same time, and always had good success, provided the ground was first rate. You may sow some Cauliflower in the middle of February, when you sow for Early Cabbage: they will sometimes do midling well if the Spring is moist, but not certain.

For a fall crop, sow about the twentieth of May in ground in good condition, in a bed, and

prepare for setting them out in the latter end of June. If the ground is not quite so good as you prepared in the Spring of the year, you must embrace a wet time for transplanting at this time of the season. Hoe the earth to their stems, and plough through between, if your ground will admit of turning. In the month of October, they will be fit for market. Generally before the cold weather sets in, take them up and lay in a cellar; I have found them flower as well without roots as with, provided the cellar is kept clear of frost, and a little damp. This seed is very troublesome to save. European seed will grow three years old, and not much after that time.

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## CELERY, SOLID.

*Apium graveolens*.—NORTH OF EUROPE.

### VARIETIES.

White Solid.

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Pink Solid.

The solid Celery is the only kind worth raising. Have a piece of ground manured with rotten manure; spade it over, rake it smooth, lay your bed out about four feet wide, sow your seed broadcast, allowing for every seed to be

half an inch apart : cover over about half an inch deep.

If you are not stinted for ground, prepare the earth as before : sow the seed in rows four inches apart, one inch deep. You may take a crop of Radishes from the same ground also. As Celery seed lays in the ground a considerable time, it likes a damp situation, but this sowing is for the main crop : you are recommended to sow some of it in February, when you raise Early Cabbage, and in a frame, &c. &c. Prepare some ground in a shady situation, manured with rotten horse manure about two inches all over, and turn that in about three inches under, rake it smooth ; set out your plants as soon as you can cleverly hold them, about three inches apart ; settle all with a good watering, if not cloudy : shade for a few days with a bass matt laid on brush or any thing that will keep it from resting on the plants ; finally, towards the latter end of June, mark off your ridges for Early, three feet and a half apart ; throw out the earth the width of a spade and the same depth, putting the earth on both sides : then put about two inches of any sort of rotten manure, turn that in about three inches deep, then set your plants out, in the middle of the trench, six inches apart, keeping your feet close together, but not to tread on the plants ; settle all with a good watering. If you are raising it for market, plough out two furrows, one

from the other; if not deep enough, plough a third and put the dung in; cover over with a hoe; set your plants, as before directed. You may continue to set out until the middle of August, occasionally. It is the surest way to shade it with boards until it takes root. A good crop of Celery pays well. You must keep it clean and draw earth to the stems, taking care not to bury the heart leaf. After it gets complete hold of the ground, I have known it to require earthing up twice in a week; the last earthing should be over all the tops, say about the middle of October when dry. The last setting out sometimes answers well to be upon the top of the ground. If the ground has been manured for the former crop, and done well, by the first week of November you must take it up, taking a dry time. Pull all the dead leaves off that do not look well, close by the roots; open a hole in the ground, and lay your plants in close by each other, and as upright as they will stand; cover that row over just out of sight; continue the next, and so on, until you have done; cover all up, ridge-shape, and deep enough to keep out the frost: take it out as you want it.

The Pipe Celery is used sometimes for soup; it comes in earlier than the Solid, but for market it is quite unsaleable, when the Solid sort is ready. Set out the kinds you want in the Spring for seed about three feet apart; the seed is good in

soup in the Winter ; it will grow sixteen years, if saved here, when getting ripe, you must frequently prop it up, for fear of rain, &c. Poudrette is very good manure for Celery. North's Giant Celery set out nine inches apart in the rows, and four feet apart one from the other, by four feet. Unless you have damp ground, set none of it. Turnip-rooted Celery, set out six inches by a foot : it is good for stews.

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## CARROT.

*Daucus carota*.—NATIVE OF EUROPE.

The dark Orange sort is best for this climate, and does well on ground that is in good order before, without manure of any sort. A little of Early Horn may be sown for the first crop, as soon as the weather is open ; your principal crop must be got in about the middle of April. If for a family garden, have your ground well broke with the spade, and raked over ; lay your beds out about four feet wide, with a foot-path between ; the drills drawn a foot apart, and about two inches deep ; the seed sprinkled to about three inches apart, and you may sow some Radish seed broadcast on the beds ; at the same time, rake all over. If you raise for market, ploughing the ground, and harrowing, will do as well.

Draw the drills across, make your beds any width you may wish, say ten feet or more, and sprinkle Radish seed all along the side of the bed within reach, or you may at this time sow Imperial, or Butter Lettuce, or large yellow Silesia, to take up and transplant for heads in the month of May. Cover the drills in with your feet, then smooth all off with a wooden rake. You must hoe and keep clear from weeds. When the Carrots come up, thin out to about six inches apart. I have found it a capital way to let some good Radishes and Salad of the curled kind stand, to run to seed. It is preferable to mix the Carrot seed well with earth previous to sowing, and that must be dry : it saves time.

For field culture, sow broadcast, about three pounds to the acre ; after they come up, have a drill horse-hoe set at eighteen inches apart ; then go through with a hand-hoe ; have the Carrots from nine to twelve inches in the rows ; they must all be taken up before the winter sets in, and buried in a hole, or laid in sand in a cellar ; if in a hole in the ground, let it be long ; if they are put into a round heap, they will be apt to heat and spoil. If the heap is large, trim off the tops close into the Carrot, except what you may want for seed : always save the darkest orange-colored, which sells best in market. Set them out in the spring, the tops level with the surface of the ground, two and a half feet apart. The seed will

ripen in July. I have sown the seed twelve years old : if not rubbed clean, it grew well. The Carrot seed that is rubbed clean, unless you know it to be fresh, will not grow, unless new. It is easier to sow when clean from the brand that grows on it. Mice do not eat this seed.

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## CHERVIL.

*Scandix odorata*.—NORTH OF EUROPE.

This does best on ground in good order without manure: it is used in cookery by the French. Spade the ground well, and sow in drills two inches deep, and a foot apart, the middle of April: the plants to stand about four inches apart in the rows ; it will answer for inside edgings in a small garden. If you raise it for market, you may make a bed of it any convenient size you wish. The seed is rather troublesome to save, frequently wants picking, and is not safe to sow the third year. The mice do not eat it.



## CHIVES.

*Allium schœnoprasm.*.—COLD PARTS OF EUROPE.

Plant the roots for edging to a walk or border, two inches deep, and the same distance apart, in the form you wish them to be. It seldom has seed. The roots are generally easily got: they live a considerable time out of the ground.

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## CORN SALAD.

*Valeriana olitoria.*.—NATIVE OF BRITAIN.

Sow in September, in drills, nine inches apart and two inches deep: when it comes up, thin out to three inches.

It sells well in market in the spring. It will ripen its seed in June: you must be careful when it is getting ripe, that a shower of rain, or wind, do not disappoint you of the most of it. When it gets of a whitish brown appearance, pull it up, tie it in bunches, when dry, rub it out. Mice eat it. Keeps good for six years.

CRESS.

*Lepidium sativum*.—SOUTH OF EUROPE.

VARIETIES.

Curled, or Peppergrass.

Sow as soon as the weather is open, in light sandy ground and warm situation : it soon comes up. For Early Salad, the drills to be about six inches apart and one deep ; the seed is generally sowed so as almost to touch in the drills — For Salad, if you have demand for it, you must sow a little every ten days. About the middle of April is the best time to sow for seed ; let that stand about nine inches apart ; when it gets ripe, pull it up, and tie in bunches. It keeps four years. Mice do not eat it.

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BROAD-LEAVED CRESS.

*Delaware Cress*.—*Perennial*.

Sow this seed in ground that is of a dry nature, in drills one inch deep and a foot apart ; thin the plants out to six inches in the rows ; it lasts for years in the ground ; it will ripen seed the second year, and keep good for six years.

## WATER CRESS.

*Sisymbrium nasturtium*.—BRITAIN AND NORTH AMERICA.

Sow the seed in a northern aspect, the middle of April. When they come up, have a situation that is continually wet with a running spring, or get some plants, which is the best way, and put them in about nine inches apart. The plants can be sent a considerable distance, being packed up wet, and kept from getting dry. I have known them to live seven weeks.

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## CUCUMBER.

*Cucumis sativus*.—ASIA.

For Early, dig out the ground two feet deep, six inches longer and wider than the size of your frame. Fill all up with hot stable dung, shaken up regularly, about a foot higher than the surface of the ground; then put on the frame and glass light; let it stand a few days to settle; put in about three inches of vegetable mould, or the richest garden mould you have; let it stand until the heat rises; then draw that mould in a heap to the centre, and towards the back; put about three inches more earth in; sow some seed in

small sized flower pots, plunging them in the bed. If you are not sure of the heat by experience, put a thermometer in the bed, and keep the heat up to 72 degrees ; your Cucumbers will grow in one light box, will raise a great number of plants ; when they come up, have small pots, put three plants in each pot, and keep them there growing ; you may set one potful out in a hill, nine inches high, in the middle of your bed. When they begin to show their roots through the ground, put more earth on, &c.

In the meantime prepare your other beds that you intend to set out in the same way as above directed ; some have the lights in frames of three ; if there are more than four lights in a frame, they are unhandy to lift : at times they may be from four to five feet wide, and six to nine inches higher in the back than front, the light for the glass answers best six inches wide, not being so likely to break. When the plants get into the rough leaf, set them out into the bearing beds, on the best garden ground you have. If you have not vegetable mould, after the heat rises, you may raise heads of Salad, for which purpose you ought to be provided with fall plants ready to get at in a cold frame ; they will soon come in, and pay well in market. Keep filling up, and as the Cucumbers run, you must give room, shortening the shoots at the third joint to make them fill the frame. It will show a Cucumber

generally at the fourth joint, if there are no flowers near the flower that has a Cucumber on it.

You must put a flower that has no Cucumber on it to the one that has, and touch it slightly. This is what is called setting them ; and it is necessary in a close frame. In cold weather the lights must be kept covered up in the nights ; and, if necessary, the bed lined all around with hot dung, until the weather gets warm. When the ground is dry, water in the forepart of the day, with water that has had the chill taken off. By the latter end of May, take your lights off entirely, and raise your frames up about six inches above the ground : they will run out and bear, until they come in the open ground. There is a long green sort that does well for forcing : they come in clusters.

About the middle of May prepare, if you have ground suitable. It must be clear from grass ; for instance, where Potatoes, Corn, or Turnips were the previous year. It must not be stiff clay, or liable to be covered with water. Plough your ground furrow out, nine feet apart with crosses. Put a shovelful of rotten manure from the street. Hog or horse dung will do. Sow about twelve seeds on a hill, and cover over. If your ground is in good order, you can get a crop of Radishes off, between the hills, by sprinkling the seed carefully, which will pay for all the

labour. Before the Cucumbers begin to run over the ground, a little plaster is good to keep the flies off. When they begin to run; pull all out except about three, and them the largest, to be left. If you do not sow Radishes between the hills, plough through, and keep clean with a hoe.

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### CUCUMBERS, FOR PICKLING.

Sow the first week in July. The same mode of cultivation; say about a foot nearer in the hills will answer. Save for seed those that come first, near the root of the plant. The seed keeps good for six years. Mice eat it. It is better three years old than less.

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### CORN INDIAN.

*Zea mayz.*—NATIVE OF ALL WARM LATITUDES

For Early, plant in a warm situation in hills, four feet apart. Put about a shovelful of rotten manure in a hill. Put in four seeds for first planting. Leave those of the largest, when you give the first hoeing: as it continues in growth, hoe the hills up. If you raise for market, working between with the plough, is best and

cheapest. For a large crop, plant about the middle of May. If Green Corn is wanted, continue to plant occasionally to the first week in July. Bleached ashes answer well for manure. If you are plagued with crows, then generally soak your seed in a thin solution of tar and water.

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## ENDIVE.

*Cichorium endiva*.—NATIVE OF CHINA.

Sow a little early in the Spring, on ground in good order, and thin it out to about a foot apart, to get seed from. Rub the seed out in Autumn. It is good three years. Mice eat it.

For a crop, sow in the middle of June and July, on a bed, broadcast ; the ground to be in good order. It makes excellent Salad. Prepare by spading or ploughing ; the ground to be manured all over about two inches thick, with rotten manure. Rake or harrow over, and set your plants out a foot apart. When they are about three inches high, take the advantage of damp weather. Hoe and keep clean : as they get large, it is an easy way to lay a piece of shingle or light board, to make them blanch. The Green Curled sort is the best. The Broad-

leaved has to be tied up to make them head, in dry weather. Take up before the cold weather sets in, what is not used, and put into a cold frame, for winter use ; taking care to keep the frost out by covering.

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### GARDEN BURNET.

*Sanguisorba officinalis*.—NATIVE OF BRITAIN.

Sow the seed in drills two inches deep and fifteen apart in the rows. Thin the plants out to six inches. They will do to transplant. It lasts for years. The second year it will have seed, and that is good for three years. Mice eat it.

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### GARLIC.

*Allium moly*.—NATIVE OF THE SOUTH OF EUROPE.

Plant the single roots in rows, three inches in the ground, six inches apart, and the rows one foot apart, in the month of September, and in the Spring. Hoe and keep clean. The roots will be ready to take up in the month of June : let them dry, then tie in bunches, and put away for use.



## KALE, OR SPROUTS.

*Brassica class of plants.*

Sow the same time as directed for Cabbage, about the middle of the month of May: the ground need not be so good. Set out in June, about two feet apart. Hoe and keep clean. The seed obtained in this climate, is better than that which is imported.

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## KALE, SEA.

*Crambe maritima*.—NATIVE OF BRITAIN.

This is a good vegetable and comes in before Asparagus, and lasts for years in the ground. Choose a good spot not covered with standing water. Spade or plough in about three inches of rotten manure. Smooth the ground. Lay your bed out four feet wide, and a footway between, open drills, three inches deep and a foot apart. Crack the seed pods with a rolling pin: I have done it sometimes with my foot. Unless that is done, the seed will lay in the ground two years. Drop the seeds in, about three inches apart. You must do this before the Spring opens. You may sow Radishes or Salad seed on the bed, as they will be off before the Sea Kale

wants the ground. Hoe and keep clean. In Autumn, cover all over three inches, with long stable dung, for the winter. Early in the Spring, according to the size of your planting, choose a piece of ground as above described and manured. Take up your plants carefully. Set in hills three in an angular form, six inches apart; the tops about one inch under the ground, two and a half by three feet; one row from the other. You can take a crop of Beans, Cabbage, Spring Spinage, or Radishes, between the rows. Keep them clean during the Summer, and in Autumn cover the hills over with long manure from the stable; and in the Spring take the dung off, and fork or spade it in carefully, by the plants. If your patch is large, plough between, and take a crop as before directed. When the Kale comes up, cover over with flower pots to blanch. Some blanch it with long dung, laid over to keep the light from it; as that is necessary, if you wish it to grow large.

Mr. Curtis, of the Society of Friends, and a very good botanist, was the first to introduce this vegetable into the London market; at present, there is large quantities of it growing for that purpose. It is easily forced out of its usual way, when you have plenty of plants, as you finally will have. If you do try to raise it, take up a parcel and put it into a frame, with about eighteen inches of fresh thick stable manure: put a

box on, three inches of mould all over. Set the plants on within four inches of one another ; at the same time, fill up with ground to the top. Cover over in all eight inches deep. It will be ready for the table in three weeks, by keeping the heat up to fifty degrees of Fahrenheit. It wants no sunshine.

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## LEEK.

*Allium porrum*.—NATIVE OF SWITZERLAND.

Prepare a bed of good ground early in April with a spade in some rotten manure from the stable. Lay your bed out four feet wide, the drills two inches deep and nine inches apart. Sprinkle your seed in ; say an inch apart ; sow Radish or Salad seed with it. To make the most of the ground, keep clean with a hoe. In the month of July have the ground of the size you want well manured, spaded or ploughed in, and smoothed off. Plant your Leeks out four inches in the rows ; three inches deep, and nine inches one row from another. Hoe and keep clean. They are liked much by some, and sell well in market. For convenience, I would recommend to take up a parcel in Autumn, and partially cover in the Winter, for the convenience of planting. To tie up with Parsley, the large Scotcl

Leek is generally considered the best. Set a few of the best out for seed, about a foot apart; and put stakes to it as it ripens. Late in Autumn cut off, and put out of the way of mice. It keeps best, and lasts for years in the seed pods, &c. Clean it out as you want it. If you have a good kind, take care of it in that way.

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## LETTUCE.

*Lactuca sativa.*—NATIVE OF ASIA.

The hardy Green Cabbage is best to sow in September, around the sides of your Spinage bed. You may also sow some Imperial, or Butter Dutch, at the same time. They will do well in a cold frame. If you are near a market, they answer to force in the Winter for disposal; also some Brown Dutch. If you have a sheltered situation, make the ground good with rotten manure. Set them out in a bed any size you wish, in October, four inches apart, and cover with a little straw, or salt hay, until Spring, and set out about nine inches apart: the Madeira sort also answers well, in the month of February. If you raise for market, make a hot bed about two feet deep with stable dung; put your frame on, and about six inches of good garden mould; let it stand a few days, for the heat to rise: dri

drills, one inch deep, three inches apart, and sprinkle the Early Silesia Lettuce in the drills, cover carefully over with the hand or rake. In a short time it will come up, and soon be fit for market. This is the sort called the Early Cut &c. Embrace the opportunity to sow some of the same sort in your bed for Early Cabbage; also to transplant, as soon as the weather opens. When favourable, sow again in the open ground also some of the Yellow Silesia Dutch and Butter Dutch, to transplant out for large heads, the latter end of June. You may also sow some Brown Coss, or Sugar Loaf. Sometimes it answers well in hot weather. The Coss Lettuce, where they must be had, should be sowed in the fall, and kept over winter in a cold frame. out in the Spring, they make the best head, and are not bitter. At that time save some of the best-formed for seed. Let them stand about two feet apart, by themselves. The Butter Lettuce, to get seed from, must have the heads cut off: let the stump stand: it will seed towards Autumn. I generally save enough of the sort I want for six years at once; particularly if the garden is small: it will keep that time. European seed is good for nothing the second year.

**MELON.**

*Cucumis melo.*—NATIVE OF ASIA AND OTHER

WARM COUNTRIES.

For Musk Melons, choose, if you have it, a dry situation, if inclined to sand the better. If you have plenty of ground and near a market, plough, harrow and furrow it out, about eight feet square; put in a shovelful of rotten manure, or street dung, into each hill. Smooth the ground off with your foot: sow about eight seeds in a hill, and cover over an inch deep. After the plants come up and begin to run, pull all out except about three. Sometimes they die off, or rot. Plough between, and keep the hills up with the hoe. If your garden is small, you must spade and put in as above.

For Water Melons, I believe it is better to give ten feet between the hills. The same kind of ground and management suits. Seed from the southward gives the best crop here. Sow four seeds in a hill, pull out the worst, if they all come up, save them.

**MELONGENA OR EGG PLANT,**

*Solanum melongena*—FROM ASIA.

The Purple Heart-shaped is the best sort, to raise to eat. Sow the seed in the month of February in your hot-bed, where you save Early Cabbage. If you have not a hot-bed, and your place is small, you had better buy some plants in May. Make your ground good, the latter end of May, with rotten horse manure. Set the plants out two and half feet apart. Hoe and keep clean. A dry situation answers best. They will bear until the frost stops them. The White Egg Plant is best for ornament. Save some that come first for seed. When they become yellow and wilted, put them away in a dry warm place, until November; it will be all that time before you have ripe seed. Cut open, and wash it out; put it away to dry where nothing can eat it. This seed is not good the second year.

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**MUSHROOMS.**

*Papilion odorata*.

The Mushroom is found about horse dung and old hot-beds, in the Summer. If they are wanted, cover the bed over with straw or sedge,

to keep the surface from the sun's rays, and water occasionally. I have had a bed to bear all the Summer. When they are wanted, make a bed of horse manure, dried in the sun, and not wet with rain. Commence with longish straw, or dung, the length you wish it, about six inches thick, and four feet wide, and raising that up three and a half feet high, tapering off like the roof of a house. Lay on about six inches of good garden mould, and cover over with straw or hay. Water well with a rose on the water pot, so as to wet it through. Keep it dry from washing rains. If it is out of doors, a moderate rain at times is a benefit to it ; keep it covered up, and when the cold weather sets in, the frost must be kept from it. I have had them bear nine months in succession. You may put in the spawn as soon as the bed is made, in pieces about nine inches apart : it will generate spawn of itself, it does not bear so soon, but much better afterwards.

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## MUSTARD.

*Sinapis alba*.—NATIVE OF BRITAIN.

### VARIETIES.

White Mustard.      |      Black Mustard.

For Early Salad, sow the White in drills



inch deep and four inches apart, the drills from each other. The seed should almost touch to cut for Green Salad. It soon comes up. To raise by the quantity, it should be sown early on dry ground in good heart, about three quarters of a pound to the acre of the white ; half a pound of the black will answer. As soon as it gets brown in the pods, you must mow it off, or pull it up, and tie it into sheaves right off, as there will be sap enough in the stalks to ripen and fill the seed ; or you may lose the most of it. I believe that is the reason it is not more cultivated here, not being carefully saved. Will ripen in June when completely dry. Thrash it out, and put it away until wanted. It might be raised here, on poor land, and save the trouble of getting it elsewhere.

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## NASTURTIIUM.

*Tropæolum magus*.—NATIVE OF PERSIA.

This answers best on ground that is dry, in an open situation and middling good order. Make hills about three feet apart, the ground ploughed, if for market. If in a small garden spaded, the rows three and a half feet from the other. As early as you can get the ground to work, plant three seeds in a hill, about three inches deep.

Cover with a hoe, and keep clean ; draw the earth to the hill, until they begin to run, and if you turn them over partly after they get into flower, it makes them bear better. You can pick from them until the frost sets in : the seed keeps four years. Mice eat it.

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## ONIONS.

*Allium sativum*.—NATIVE OF THE SOUTH OF  
EUROPE.

Sprinkle or sow early in April, in drills, two inches deep. They grow best on good dry ground ; if it is not dry, you must make it so. If in a small garden manure with well-rotted fowl or cow manure : poudrette is still better ; it requires to be put on with care. Plough, if on a large scale, and harrow smooth. Lay your bed out the size you may wish ; draw drills across, with your drill : rake the foot-wide side. if you wish them to grow smaller. Take the nine inch side, and when they come up, you must not thin out to more than three inches apart. The Silver-skinned is the best for pickling : the other sorts as you may fancy. They must be thinned out to six inches in the rows, in the course of cleaning. After you have put

your drills on, sprinkle Radish or Salad seed on the side of the bed, within reach of the edge. Take one row between your feet, sprinkle the seed in, and cover at the same time with your feet, until you have done. Smooth all off with a wooden rake. It is a good way to sow in August, in a dry situation, for early Spring Onions that are not likely to run in gullies, in Autumn or Spring. You must hoe and keep clean in the spring of the year. For Early, set out small Onions in rows six inches apart, by four inches. They will come in soon. Let some run to seed, If you do not break the shoot off, that will prevent them from becoming hard.

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## OKRA.

*Hibiscus esculentus*.—WEST INDIA.

Sow the seed early in May, in good ground well broke with the spade or plough; smooth it off, and draw drills three inches deep; sprinkle the seed in, when it comes up thin out in the rows to fifteen inches apart: the rows to be two feet from each other. In damp weather you may transplant if you wish it, on good ground; hoe and keep clean. If you wish to raise largely, as it is a good substitute for coffee, give more distance, so as you may clean with the plough;

the pod, when green is used, just before the seed gets hard : it bears until the cold weather sets in. If you want it early, sow a few seed in a hot bed and transplant the latter end of May, the seed keeps for years, mice eat it.

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## PARSNIP.

*Pastinaca sativa*—BRITAIN AND COLDER PARTS  
OF EUROPE.

Prepare, by ploughing or spading, early in April, ground of a good depth and free of gravel or stones, and in good order the previous year ; lay your beds at any size you wish, and draw drills about two inches deep and a foot apart, or to eighteen inches ; I have found it to answer a double purpose to sprinkle Radish seed through the bed. Be sure to pull out the worst, and have them to stand from three to four feet apart to get seed from ; drop the Parsnip seed about four inches apart ; this is the quickest way in the long run, when they come up, thin out to about eight inches apart within the rows, hoe and keep clean, in wet weather. The latter end of June you may transplant some where you wish, if the ground is not soft, &c. It is a good method, only in October, to go through the bed, beginning at one end with a rake rack, and bend all down to the

ground: it makes the roots swell better. Just before the winter sets in, it is advisable to take up a parcel and put them in a hole, particularly if they are wanted for market in that season.

Set out a few for seed, two and a half feet apart in the spring. The seed is not good the second year, the mice will not eat it.

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## PARSLEY.

*Apium petroselinum*.—SOUTH OF EUROPE.

### VARIETIES.

Dwarf Curled.		Single Curled.
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Choose dry ground, either spaded or ploughed, smooth it off, draw drills about two inches deep, a foot apart, and sprinkle the seed in the rows about one inch apart, early in the spring. The seed lays a considerable time in the ground, I would prefer ground that was in good order the previous year, as it is not so likely to be killed with the winter frost: if severe, it is a good way to cover it over partially with sedge or straw for the winter; it will pay well if you supply the market. Take up, put in a frame before the winter sets in, a quantity carefully, as thick as you can lay it in, to cut green occasionally in

the winter. Some cut it in October, in a dry time, and put away for winter use, by laying it in bunches. Sow also early in September, particularly if you raise for market. I have known sometimes in the spring there was none to be had. The spring sowing should be thinned out to about four inches in the rows, it only lasts two years. Have some set out for seed eighteen inches apart, which is good for six years, the mice do not eat it.

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## PEAS.

*Pisum sativum*.—SOUTH OF EUROPE.

There are many sorts.

Light sandy ground answers best, if you have not that, do not try them in market; if you have, and near a large town, they pay well. Early May, by some called the Washington, sow as soon as you can, set the ground open, with spade or plough; open drills four inches deep and two and a half inches apart, and sprinkle some rotten manure; in the bottom sow the Peas, by chance, about two inches apart; cover over with a rake, or a good hand with a plough will do as well and quicker. The Early Charlton will answer that,

distance ; Marrowfat, the rows should be three feet apart. The above sorts are the only safe sorts to raise for market. For a family garden, Knight's Marrow, Sugar, &c. They may be still six inches further apart in the rows, and you may make them double, and put sticks or brush in ; they will bear better, but not so soon. Dwarf Prussian and Dwarf Spanish want no sticking ; the rows two feet apart. In ripening for seed, pick none from that part : it is very little use to sow after the middle of May, unless your ground is rather of a damp tendency. I have sometimes had a crop in the fall, by sowing in the first week of July. I have sowed the seeds eight years old, and they grew well ; Peas from Europe will not come up the third year here.

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## PEPPER.

FOR PICKLES.—*Capsicum anum*.—EAST INDIES.

Sow if you have a hot bed, some seed, the kind you want, as they will come earlier and bear till the cold weather sets in. Set them out the last week in May, a foot by 'eighteen inches apart, on good rich dry ground. Sow seed for a large crop if you raise for market, in May early, in a bed of good ground, in drills a foot apart, two inches deep ; after they come up thin out,

by transplanting as you may wish any reasonable distance; hoe and keep clean. Save some good shaped for seed; when ripe, cut the seed out and put away to dry, and secure it from mice or rats: they will eat it. The seed will grow three years if well saved.

The Long Red, or Bird Pepper, will grow eight years dry in the pods.

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## POTATOE.

*Solanum tuberoso*.—NATIVE OF PERU.

For early I prefer those that are round-shaped, hollow in the eye, and white coloured. If they are large, cut them a few days before planting, having two eyes to each cut. Spade or plough your ground as to the size of your plantation; if large, a plough is most economical, and equally as good. Open drills about six inches deep, in a dry situation and warm, you will have the most returns. Put along in the rows manure, if it is long it will answer. Plant the sets ten inches apart in the rows, and then two feet apart; if the ground is not free from grass, give six inches more. Cover over with the hoe; a neat ploughman can do it quicker with that. This work should be done as soon as the ground will work.



About the middle of April to the middle of May, plant your principal crop, if your ground is rough, it will be advisable to plant in hills, eighteen inches in the rows, by two feet and a half between; hoe and keep clean with the plough. Plant the potato whole, unless they are large, then cut. The Mercer sort is the best to cut, the small I would not plant, give them to your live stock. I have had a good crop from planting the first week in July. The potatoe that comes from the eastward answers best about New York: if you have to buy, prefer them. When they get ripe they are apt to rot in the ground. The early sorts, if the ground is stiff loam in wet weather, in that case it is best to take them up. Put them in a dry cellar, and cover over from a current of wind, and they will keep better. If you have a large quantity, I am well satisfied the best way is to put them in a hole in a dry place, cover over with straw, then earth, say eighteen inches thick, ridge fashion; they will not be liable to heat and spoil as if in a round body. Epicures in potatoes will put them into a barrel with dry sand, and in a cellar that is free from freezing; when that can be done, they are always as good as just from the ground. They are an excellent cleaning crop. I may mention this transaction, it may be of use to other. In 1818 I had a piece of ground that had been under nursery for eight years, very rough and full of grass, had it turned over the middle of May, one half planted with the English

white, the other with the large flat blue sort, both earthed and kept clean with the hoe through the summer. In the fall I had at the rate of 420 bushels to the acre, the best potatoes I ever eat. I planted some of the same sort in the month of June, on the same kind of ground, and they were not fit to eat, and a poor crop. The Mercer potatoe, take it altogether, is the best for a standing crop: they come earlier in the southward than old sorts.

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## POTATOES, SWEET.

*Convolvulus batatas*.—BOTH INDIES.

The following is an improved way of raising the sweet potatoe. Dig out the ground one foot deep, the size of your frame, and fill all over regular two feet thick with hot stable dung; put on your frame, and put about three inches of good ground all over; in a few days the heat will raise them. Lay your potatoes alone, side by side together, cover all over with good free ground, shut up and keep the bed warm. The shoots will come up in about three weeks. Give air in warm weather; cover up at nights. Put about three inches more earth all over the bed, and keep them growing at about sixty degrees of Fahrenheit. By the latter end of May the plants

will be ready to set out. Slip them off carefully between your finger and thumb. Have your ground ploughed a good depth, and harrowed, then run a furrow about four inches deep and three feet apart; put in about three inches manure well rotted, then gather two furrows over the dung; finally, set your plants out fifteen to eighteen inches apart exactly over the dung; hoe and keep clean with the plough. As the weather gets warm they will soon cover the ground. You may plant again about the middle of June. Light sandy ground answers best for this crop. If they are attended to, an acre is worth \$200 near a market. Hog manure is rather preferable. The plants about six inches is a proper length. A complete dry warm cellar keeps them best in the winter.

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## POTATOES, JERUSALEM.

*Hilanthus*.—BOTH INDIES.

Sandy ground and dry answers best. Plant three pieces in a hill two and a half feet by three apart. Hoe and keep clean through the summer; in the fall they will be fit for use. If they are wanted for the winter, take them up and put into a hole for the convenience of getting, as the frost does not hurt them.

## PUMPKIN.

*Cucurbita pepo.*

If you have a spare corner in your garden, and that sandy, sow a few Pumpkin seeds, the hills should be twelve feet apart; the middle of May they are usually planted among corn. Lay every fourth row or sixth, three seeds in the edge of a hill, there they do best. Where the air is clear, prefer the outside of the corner patch; as one cleaning does for both: they are good for man and beast: if well managed cost but little.

## RADISH.

*Raphanus sativus.*—FROM CHINA.

## VARIETIES.

Scarlet Short Top.

Cherry do.

Turnip do.

Yellow Short Top.

Black do.

Blue do.

Good to sow for warm weather; the Scarlet Short Top is best to sow for early, in a frame.

If you are near a market, it will pay well to make a hot-bed about a foot thick of warm dung from the stable, and put a frame on it, and about

nine inches of good ground all over, draw drills about three inches across the bed, and drop the seed in about three inches apart, and cover all over well with good ground. You may also sprinkle Celery for early Green Curled Salad, Eggplant, Tomato, or Early York Cabbage, Heart-shaped Cabbage for early setting out, as the Radishes will be off before the others want the ground; in cold weather you must cover up at night to keep the frost out. Radishes will grow in a heat of 45 to 50 degrees of Fahren. When the weather opens in April, sow in a warm situation, the Scarlet Short top, with other crops, as they soon come off near the outside. If you supply the market, have your ground good with manure well rotted, and continue to sow every two weeks to the middle of August. I have frequently drawn them up in eighteen days from sowing the seed; the Scarlet Turnip Radish, Blue, do. Yellow do. are the best to sow through the season; towards the middle of August sow the Black Spanish, as they do for fall use best.

English seed does best to sow in the warm weather, through the summer, about 5 pounds to the acre American seed, less will do as it comes up better: English seed, little of it will grow the third year, what is saved here will grow twelve years old. In spring for seed, pull out the best that comes first, and set them out by themselves until ripe, then pull up or cut off, and

tie up; clean out at your leisure. It cleans best in cold weather. If you have a quantity of it, thrash it out on the barn floor; after I usually get as I may call it stocked, I prefer to saving but one or two kinds, the same year, unless the place is large, as they are apt to run into one another and get mixed with the farina; the bees carry it along with them. It is a good way in the fall to save some that you want, and keep all winter in a cellar laid in sand, to set out for seed in the spring. Sow Radish seed between your rows of Celery in July and August, as this will be off before the ground is wanted.

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## RADISH HORSE.

*Cochlearia Armoracia*.—BRITAIN.

Horse Radish requires ground of a good depth, inclined to damp, to shoot well; either spade or plough your ground, and smooth it over. Set pieces about three inches long, and one inch thick; put them in with a spade, or set them about six inches deep, the same distance apart. a foot one row from the other. The spring of the year is best; the fall will do. If it is likely to be wanted for winter use, take up a quantity in the fall, and put in a hole for to use as wanted.

## RHUBARB.

*Rheum undulatum*.—SIBERIA.

Requires good light ground, but not sandy ; spade over the ground ; if not good, make it so with rotten manure, about two inches thick.—Lay it off in a bed four feet wide and draw drills across two inches deep and six inches apart.—Drop the seeds in about three inches in the rows. About the middle of April, you may sprinkle some Radish, or Lettuce seed, at the same time smooth all off with the rake. Hoe and keep clean through the summer, and cover over in the fall with long dung from the stable. For the winter plants raised here do better than those from Europe. Prepare the second spring to set out for good, the same kind of ground as advised above ; if on a large scale, plough and harrow it. Set it out in hills, three plants in a triangle six inches apart, two and a half feet in the rows, and then three feet apart.—You may take a crop off between such, as Cabbage, Beans, Radishes, or Salad. Keep clean through the summer, and cover the hills over in the fall with long stable manure. In the spring take that off, and spade it in round the plants. If you have room to use a plough, do so ; and drop between with spring Spinage, or Lettuce, Radish, &c. This year it will be fit to cut for use, and keep so for years by

pursuing the treatment recommended. Finally, they will get rather thicker than they ought to be ; thin out with a sharp long knife : these will grow if set out, or to sell if you do not want them. Rhubarb is esteemed much for pies and tarts, and is brought to market in wagon loads, in Europe, a considerable distance. The seed ought to be new, of last year if from the old country, or it may not grow if saved here : it will grow three years.

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## SPINAGE.

*Spinacea oleracea*.—WARM PARTS OF EUROPE.

The round seeded is the best kind ; it takes good ground and dry. If the ground is not good, you must make it so, with cow or other manure, spaded or ploughed in, particularly if you are raising for market : it will pay well for manure. Having your ground ready, make drills early in the spring two inches deep, and nine inches apart ; sprinkle the seed along about two inches apart, and cover over. You may make a second sowing the middle of April : it will soon be up, and fit to eat. Sow no more until the latter end of August, but let your principal sowing be in September : if you raise for market, about six pounds of seed will sow an acre of ground. Lay



your beds out any reasonable width you wish ; draw with your drill machine about two inches deep, and a foot apart, at the same time sprinkle some hardy green cabbage lettuce ; you may also try some early York cabbage seed, on the driest part ; sometimes they will stand without any more trouble ; all your loss is the seed. To set out for next spring, take one row between your legs, sprinkle the seed along, walking slowly, and covering it at the same time with your feet. For variety you may take the prickly-seeded sort : some think it stands the winter better. I never knew it to do so. It takes more seed, and it is troublesome to sow. Cover over before the cold weather sets in with straw, sedge salt-hay, or cedar-brush. Some sow it broadcast : it will answer in a small garden, but not so well in a large one. There is a Dutch spinage, by some called lamb's quarter, which is good eating. Spade or plough the ground ; it must be good, or make it so with manure ; draw drills ten inches deep, and eighteen inches apart ; about the middle of April drop the seeds four inches apart in rows ; cover over ; it will soon be up for use in the summer. You may save at the end of a row for seed, and the first disturbed at the end of your bed. For a market garden it is always best to have enough : the seed will keep. I have known it to grow sixteen years old. When ripe, take it up, for fear the rains may wash it out ; thrash and clean it out, or the mice will do it for you, and put away.

## SQUASH.

*Cucurbita melopepa*. — EAST INDIES.

For the bush-squash, plough or spade your ground; it must be dry. You may make your hills about seven feet apart. Open a hole with a hoe, and put in a shovelful of rotten manure; smooth over and put in about four seeds; cover over about two inches deep. If they all come up, pull up the smallest except about two, before they begin to grow much into the rough leaf, and hoe earth towards the stems. You may take a crop of radishes off between before they spread much. After a little while, hoe again, and keep clean: they will want no more as long as they last. The middle of May is the best time for planting. Running squashes of any sorts, put in hills ten feet apart. The same sort of management will answer. Rotten hog manure is the best for them. Save what seed you may want on those that come first: it keeps for years. It is better three years old than younger. Mice will eat it.

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## SORREL FRENCH.

*Rumex acetosa*.—NATIVE OF EUROPE.

Dry ground, rather inclined to loamy clay, answers best for it. Spade or plough the ground; draw a drill two inches deep. You may have it in a bed any size, the rows being a foot apart, or for edging along the side of a walk. Sow the seed early in April an inch deep; cover over thin. The plant ought to be three inches in the rows. This is perennial, or, in other words, lives for years. It is much admired as a purifier of the system, and sells well in market. The seed is good for nothing the second year unless saved here; then only for three years. Mice will eat it.

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## SALSIFY.

*Trogopegon porrifolius*, or *Vegetable Oyster*.

*Pirpancia*, *White ditto*.—SPAIN.

They both require the same treatment, a good light loam, if well manured the previous year; is preferable. Spade or plough your ground; lay your bed out any size you may find suitable. Draw drills a foot apart, two inches deep, about

## SKIRRET.

the middle of April; the ground must be dry and of good depth. Drop your seed in the drill three inches apart, and cover over; if all come up, thin out to six inches. Hoe and keep clean through the summer; in the fall it will be fit for use. To save trouble in the winter, take up what you may want, and put in a hole covered with straw, to get it; frost would hurt it. Before you cook it, put it into water to take frost out. In the spring of the year it is good and fresh as in the summer. Set out, or let some stand where it grew, to get seed from. I have found it a good way to have it in bunches, and put sticks to tie it to, unless I particularly wanted the ground. It frequently wants picking when getting ripe; wind or rain will blow it away; the seed is only good the first year. Mice will eat it.

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## SKIRRET.

*Sium sisarum*.—ITALY.

The same cultivation as to ground, as above directed. The seed is hardly ever good that comes out here. I would take the liberty to recommend it to those who wish to live like an emperor sometimes, as Gibbon, in his History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, says that Domitian exempted a part of Italy from pay-

ing taxes, by furnishing his table with that vegetable; it is superior eating. Get out from London a quantity of roots, to be here in the spring. It is perennial, and increased from roots as well from seed; easy to be propagated in good dry ground. Set the roots out six inches apart in the rows, and then a foot from each other; keep clean. Take them up in the fall, and put them into a cellar to get at in winter. Set out again in the spring of the year, and so continue. The root is like a small sized turnip, and much the same in colour.

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## TOMATO.

*Solanum Lycopersicum*.—SOUTH AMERICA.

To have them early, if you have not a hot-bed for other things, it seems proper you might have a small box, of that description to forward the plants from the latter end of February, particularly if you intend to have them by the quantity, as they pay well, early in market. Dig a hole in the ground the same size of your box, say three feet wide and one foot in the ground, fill it up eighteen inches deep with hot stable manure, put on the box, and put about six inches of light garden mould over it; let it stand a few days, sow your seed in drills an inch deep, and about

three inches apart all through. If you have more than you want, I have known them to sell for six cents a piece in May. The latter end of May is a good time to set them out; they bear best on poor sandy ground that is dry, and come into bearing sooner. Set them out two feet and a half by three feet apart. They will bear until the cold stops them. Sow in April, if you have no hot-bed, in the open ground in a warm situation, and set out as above directed. The small round sort sells best in the fall. Save some that are partly decayed before the cold weather sets in, for seed. You must squeeze the seed out in a pail, or something like it, with the hand, and put it away to dry, and when that is done, put it out of the way of mice. It will keep for six years.

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## TURNIP.

*Brassica napus*.—NATIVE OF EUROPE.

The early Dutch, a small white flat turnip, is the best to sow in the spring of the year, and on ground that was manured the year previous. Sow either broad cast or drills in a small garden, the most open situation you have. If your garden is large, for market try broad-cast, and a pound of seed will sow an acre. You may try in wet weather, by having your ground ready in the sum-

mer, some turnips, particularly on new ground, if they are rather out of season, you will get well paid for your trouble. Sow the yellow Russian turnip in drills, eighteen inches apart, thin out to a foot in July. Early when the weather is damp, in new ground if you have it; the best red-top and green-top turnip sow from the middle to the latter end of August. Have your ground all ready ploughed and harrowed a little when it rains, or is likely. Sow your seed, give one course of the harrow, or more if it is wanted. About the best crop I ever saw was sowed on the 25th of August on new ground, and the seed was fourteen years old, about a pound weight to the acre, saved in this country. I had to take that or none, and that transaction set me at work occasionally taking notice how long seed would grow, if saved with care. I had tried the seed two days before, and was satisfied it would grow. I could not buy other seed at the time. The turnip will form quicker from old seed than new. Here I will observe, turnip seed from Europe does not come up well the second year in this climate, it does not there if it is thrashed out and cleaned before it is wanted. In saving for winter use, take them up before the hard frost sets in, and trim them close, bury in a hole, and take out when you want. In the spring of the year, set out early by themselves what you want for seed; as soon as that gets brown, cut it off and tie in bunches; when completely dry, thrash it out. Mice do not eat it.

## Sweet and Pot Herbs, &c.

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### SWEET BASIL.

*Ocimum basilicum*.—EAST INDIES.

Sow the seed in a warm situation in April, or in a hot bed, about an inch deep. Set it out the latter end of May, in rows one foot by two. Hoe and keep clean. This is used in making sausages.

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### HYSSOP.

*Hyssopus officinalis*.—SOUTH OF EUROPE.

Sow the seed in April, in light free ground, and dry situation. When it comes up, set it out in any form you wish; the usual way is to make an edging for the inner side of a border. Set the plants a few inches apart; if for a bed, a foot in the rows. Keep clean when it comes into flower, cut it off when it is dry; put it under cover, or it can be propagated by cuttings in the spring. Trim the cuttings to six inches in length, and put them in the ground four inches apart, and the rows a foot apart.



## SWEET MARJORAM.

*Origanum marjorana*.—PORTUGAL.

Sow this seed in a warm place or hot-bed : set out in May in light ground, not very strong with manure. There is sometimes a dwarf sort does well in small pots, &c. out in the open ground, six inches by a foot apart. Keep clean. Cut it off in the fall, when dry. Seed good for two years, if saved here.

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## MINT.

*Mentha piperita*.—GROWS IN ALL COOL LATITUDES.

Make a bed in damp, or shady ground. Put the roots in the spring or fall, about three inches under ground, and six inches apart. You will soon have enough. When in flower cut it when dry, and put out of the sun's rays, to keep till when wanted.

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## SAGE.

*Salvia officinalis*.—NATIVE OF EUROPE.

Sow the seed in April, in light dry ground, and transplant into rows four inches apart by a foot. When it is cleverly into flower, cut it off when dry, and tie in bunches; put it in a dry place for use, or you may set out cuttings; the same distance from ground answers, but for this it lasts longest. The seed is good four years.

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## SUMMER SAVORY.

*Satureja hortensis*.—NATIVE OF EUROPE.

Sow in light free ground, not rich, in patches about an inch deep; or you may make a bed in rows a foot apart, and six inches in the rows. When it comes freely into flower, pull it up when dry, and put away for use. The seed is good six years.

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## TARRAGON.

*Artemisia dracunculus*.—NATIVE OF EUROPE.

Dry situation, light ground. Plant in a row, the plants to be six inches apart, the rows a foot. In the spring, when dry and in flower, cut it off to save : put away in a dry place.

*Artemisia absinthium*, or Wormwood. Plant three feet apart, on poorish ground. The same cultivation answers.

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THYME.

*Thymus vulgaris*.—SOUTH OF EUROPE.

Sow the seed in April in lightish ground about one inch deep in a drill, and cover over. The seed is seldom good. Plant slips in rows four inches apart, for edging. It does well for a walk side, or you may make a bed the same distance, the rows a foot apart. Save it in flower when dry ; cut and put away.

## Fruit Garden.

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### RED CURRANT.

*Ribes rubicum*.—NATIVE OF BRITAIN.

They grow best on middling light ground and dry situation ; if you raise them by the quantity, you had better plant some on damp ground, they will bear later. The spring of the year is the best time to set them out, about four feet apart. Having trimmed them, similar to an umbrella upside down, the stem over six inches clear from the ground ; the plants to be two years old, raised in a nursery, and kept trimmed. You will find your advantage in so doing. Some plant side pieces, or suckers from old plants, they will do, but do not answer so well ; to raise from cuttings is best, they may be about nine inches long ; trim the eyes to near the top, leave about four or five a head, then put them into a piece of ground that has been spaded over, nine inches apart in the rows, and the rows eighteen inches apart ; press them tight ; hoe and keep clean, you will have good plants in two years to set out. The white currant is much admired, it grows little larger ; it requires the same management.

The large English Black Currant requires the same management. It makes an excellent preserve for winter use, and is said to be good for whooping cough. I once knew it successful, when there were but faint hopes of recovery.

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### FIG TREE.

*Picus carice.*—SOUTH OF EUROPE.

Plant in dry ground of good depth, six feet apart; keep the shoots trimmed out to about nine inches apart; where the wood is weak, cut it off entirely, or shorten back, if it is much wanted. It grows from cuttings. Let a joint of wood two years old be on with last year's wood, put that in the ground tight, twelve by eighteen inches apart; plants one year old are best to set out; they propagate from suckers from old plants. The bearing trees, I have found it best to partly upset them in the fall of the year, as the winter is sometimes too severe in this latitude, by digging a trench from one side, and cutting the roots partly off on the opposite side, bending the tree over, and covering up with straw and earth until spring, and then setting them up; by that process you are sure to have them bear, and it is soon done. Manage prudently with the knife, and they will last long.

## GOOSEBERRY. —

*Ribes Grosularia*.—NATIVE OF BRITAIN.

They take middling stiff ground, not wet, and kept in good order with cow manure. Plants about two years old are best to set out, about four feet apart. Keep them trimmed like an umbrella, as directed for currants. Keeping them thinned, &c. they will last for years, by manuring with rotten cow manure. To raise from cuttings the sorts you wish, trim the stems as directed for currants, put them one-third in the ground, six inches apart, by a foot; press them tight; they strike best in ground that is free from manure for some time. I have raised them large here; almost as big as I have seen them in Scotland, with all the damp weather they have there.

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## RASPBERRY.

*Rubus idæus*.—EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA.

Light dry, and if sandy ground to a considerable extent, will answer for raspberry; but plough and harrow your ground. Set your plants out in hills three by four feet apart in the spring of the year; hoe and keep your ground clean with

a plough, or a cultivator answers as well. If you want to increase your plants, the American sorts will do ; lay the tops in the ground in the month of August. They will make good plants by the fall. The white and red sorts from Europe are sometimes cut down in the winter here. Set them out the same distance, partly trim them in the fall, and bind them down, and put ground on them, I have found that the most certain way of saving. Be sure to plant in dry ground, and if it is not over rich with manure it is none the worse. In the spring cut out the dead wood, and leave three or four shoots of last year's growth. Shorten about one quarter, and then tie together at the top, or it may be necessary to a stake. Continue that management, and they will be in perfection the third year ; you may keep them so for years. I have always found it less trouble to do work well than not, and if they are well managed, an acre will pay \$300 the third year. The European sort is increased from the roots.

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## STRAWBERRY.

*Fragaria.*—EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Light dry ground answers best for the strawberry. In a small or family garden they make

good edging along the sides of squares ; in a kitchen garden plant in rows, two plants nearly together, about eighteen inches apart, and keep the runners cut off. They will last for years, and bear well. The ground should be kept good by pointing in along the sides some rotten horse manure. The month of September is a good time to set them out, or the spring will do. For the market, plough your ground and harrow it. Set the plants out eighteen inches by two feet apart, if you will keep the runners cut off, which is the best way, and hoe between in spring and fall : they will last so much longer, and you will have none off. If you do not cut the runners off, set them three feet between the rows. They will be in full bearing the third year, and last in all six years, then they become too thick ; whereas on the former plan they bear a year sooner, and will last three years longer. There are several sorts. I have met with them sometimes in the woods with the fruit larger than the first joint of my thumb ; at this time (1840) I found in the woods in the state of Maryland, some as large as above described.



## APPLE.

*Pyrus malus*.—NATIVE OF THE COLD PARTS OF  
EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA.

Grows best in stiff strong ground and dry, inclined to yellow loam. For raising the best trees sow the seed in the fall or the spring of the year in good firm ground, well pulverized, in rows two inches deep and fifteen inches apart, cover over and keep the ground clean. After the plants come up, thin them out to about three inches apart; in two year's time, if kept clean, they will be fit to engraft on, &c. I have found it to answer a good purpose to take up a quantity in the fall of the year, and work over in February by tongue engrafting, and set them out any distance I wished; as it saves time; for a small garden they should be set out one foot by three in the rows, carefully leaving the scion out of the ground; they generally take well, and it is much cheaper, and make the trees grow any way you please by training. They will, in three or four years, be large enough to set out for orchard purposes, and the ground should be worked. Until they grow large, no kind of live stock should be suffered to run amongst them. In forming the heads it is best to trim, so as they may appear like the ribs of an umbrella turned upside down; if you want dwarf trees, you must head down at the height you want the heads to

form. In setting out for an orchard, from thirty to thirty-six feet is a good distance. Suckers will do to work on if you cannot help yourself. Whip or tongue grafting is done, if you have your stock taken up, by cutting close off by the root, taking care to have a smooth part left to tie your graft on; the scion to be about six inches long, and of last year's wood, of a midling size; commence about one inch from the bottom, and at one cut clear through and sloping to the lower end and back part of the shoot, and cut a tongue in it; then cut the stock with a similar cut to answer; tie all up tight, bass mat is the best, and set them out as above directed, they will want the strings cut off in June following, or partly slackened, so as to prevent galling in the bark, or the wind blowing them out before they are well set on.

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*Pear, Cherry, and Plum Stocks*, if about the size of your thumb, will answer well to propagate in this way, or you may tread them down and work close by the ground, and draw the earth up round over the top of the stock; it will save putting on clay.

The same sort of stocks as before described; if large you must cut off at a smooth part of the stem or limb, and split with a knife or chisel;

cut your scions wedge-shaped at one cut ; fit them in so as the bark or inner rind meets ; you may put more than one in if wanted, then close up with clay that is liable to wash off in wet weather, and must be made good again immediately to keep the air out ; soft turpentine with bee's-wax and grease, made into a soft plaster, answers best ; put on warm with a spoon at the time the graft is put on ; the rain does not wash it off, and generally lasts as long as it is wanted for the season. When the graft has taken and growing, you must untie as before directed. Shoulder grafting is done by some ; it is liable to blow out in the summer ; I have known it to do so the second year. The way to do it is, head your stocks off where you wish ; open the bark with a knife or chisel, and cut out a little of the wood ; prepare your scion to fit the opening with a shoulder on the upper end to fit and rest on the top of the stock ; tie up and close all over to keep the air out, with clay or grafting plaster, which is best, and attend to them through the summer, as directed : they may want minding for two years, besides keeping the ground clean.

Inarching will answer, and has to be done at times where other operations have not or will not succeed ; that is done by moving one kind to another, without cutting entirely off ; it is usually done in the course of the early part of the summer, by cutting and tonguing from the one sort

to be propagated on the other, both cuts to fit into another. For orange and lemon trees it is frequently done, particularly to have more than one kind on a tree; they must be tied firm, to keep from shaking or breaking. Camellia, the double sorts, are propagated in that way on the single sorts. They make the best flowering plants; they grow slow from cuttings.

Budding is performed on shoots of the same year. As the bark rises best from shoots of the same year's growth, provide yourself with the sort you wish to increase. Cut the bud off about an inch long, sloping from one end to the other, taking care to have it thickest in the middle; take the wood in the inside of the bud out, so as not to break the eye; then with your knife, on a smooth place of the stock, cut through the bark and across the top in the form of the letter T, then with the handle of your knife open the bark, and carefully put the bud in, tying up to hold it in its place, at the same time leaving the eye free. Peach, nectarine, and apricot trees must be propagated in this way, the other sorts of fruit trees may either be budded or grafted as the stocks will suit as to size. Cherries come in sometimes early in July, pears next, apples next, plums after; the other sorts should be done not later than the first week in September, so that they may heal up before the 20th of the same month, or they will not answer; in raising,

if for a large nursery, have the trees four feet in rows from the other, so as you may be able to do the work principally with a horse and plough, and hoe out in the rows, by ploughing the ground into the centre from the trees ; thus clean the rows out, if dry weather ; turn it back quick, or the growth of the trees may be retarded.

¶ Peach, nectarine, and apricot are generally sufficiently large to be set out the second year from working, and that done in the spring of the year ; they must be headed down in the spring, after they have been budded, just as the sap begins to rise, say about the first week in April, within three eyes of the bud ; it is best to leave that length, you can cut it off the year following, but a correct hand cuts it off at once ; where that work is done right, and a stick stuck in by the side for the shoots to be tied to, makes the handsomest trees. I have frequently by the middle of summer, seen them look so well headed up, as to deceive, unless by a close inspection, and that by a judge. Peach, nectarine, and apricot trees like sandy ground ; apple and pear trees will not bear so soon by one year. If inoculated, grafting is much the best for them, they do not run so much to wood. Pear trees answer best for dwarfs to work on ; quince stocks can be propagated by cuttings, in a shady situation, nine inches long, leaving three inches of the ground, the wood of last years' growth nine

inches apart, then set them out in nursery rows one foot by three, or propagate by layers, when as large as you think they will work.

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## Cultivation of the Vine.

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### GRAPE VINES.

*Vitis vinifera*.—SOUTH OF EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA.

There are many varieties.

The kinds you wish to propagate, trim the cuttings about three joints in length when the wood is ripe, in the fall, or in the winter. Choose a dry situation, of good ground, or make it so with rotten manure turned in with the plough or spade early in the spring. Put the cuttings into the ground, two eyes deep, and tread firm, a foot apart and the rows two feet apart; they will begin to grow in June. Keep the ground clear through the summer. Leave one or two shoots; train all the length they will grow, and do not leave more; all side-shoots rub or pinch off one joint from the principal shoot. Head them down

in the winter time, from two to six eyes as the shoots may be in size. The second year let the shoots also run at their full length, about three of them, they will want tying up, and will be in good order for setting out for a vineyard, if it is wanted. Set them out about eight feet apart, or four to six feet in a small garden; if on a large scale, in order to work the ground with a horse and plough, &c. ; the ground must be dry and a little sloping, put rotten manure to their roots; avoid cow manure, as that is of a cold nature. In trimming cut out all small wood close off, also all large wood if it is long-jointed, as that seldom bears. The principal thing is to prune so as to have a regular succession of wood from bottom to top, and cut from two to twelve eyes in length, to tie up so as to be about nine inches apart; whilst tied up, if against a fence or espalier, the second year they will bear considerable. Lay in bearing wood to run its length the summer; all other shorten one joint beyond a bunch of grapes the latter end of June. The grapes are produced from shoots of this year's wood; all that have no grapes on, and are not wanted for bearing wood next year, take off. The European sorts require to be covered partly in the winter in rather exposed situations, although in some yards in New York they will bear without covering; the large white sweet water particularly; they must not be cut so close

as the native grapes, and that must be done just before the winter opens. All grape vines propagate readily, particularly the European sorts.

---

ON THE

## Construction of a Green-House and its Size.

It can be heated with one fire-place, if it is forty feet long, sixteen wide, and the same in height; windows upright, and to commence two feet from the bottom, and go within three feet of the top; all hanging with weights to give air when wanted; there should be two or three in each end of the house also.

The principal thing is the fire place; that is to be in the rear, and to come into the house from the north-west corner is rather the best; the size in the inside to be two feet in the clear in the length, eighteen inches wide, the grate to be one foot wide, and fifteen inches long; the bars to be one inch and a half thick by one inch broad, and to lay not more than one-quarter of an inch apart, the ends to fit close together, and half in, to lay on a bar of iron, with a fall of nine inches for the ashes; the door frame for two doors, the lower one, to have two holes, with valves to shut or not as may be; the bottom of



the entrance into the flue to be eighteen inches above the fire-place ; an arch turned over rather higher behind than before ; the flues all round to be four bricks on edge, a foot wide outside, and tiles a foot wide to cover over the top, an inch and a quarter thick ; all soft brick, and laid in clay mortar ; it will look better and throw more heat at less expence of fire, to have the bricks laid pigeon-hole fashion. The green-house to face the mid-day sun, or a little earlier. A conservatory may range south and north with glass roof, sides and ends, within two feet of the ground, and heated in the same way. The glass for the slope of the roof had better be about six inches wide, as it is bought cheaper, and not so liable to break. The slope may be what you please, only keep as near the directions as possible for the fire-place. Either of the above directed houses should be near the house, for convenience, or amusement for the winter. The stage in the green-house may be put up any form wished, provided it has a regular slope, as the plants always look best. The flues round the house with a shelf on it, will hold a great many plants, and they will be partly out of sight. Steam pipes will hold nothing, being round, and they cost more money, and when they get out of order, you have to get an engineer to put all right again, and if that should happen in the middle of winter, the consequences may be feared. A brick flue any one can put to rights what may

be out of order, in no time. One thousand bricks and 240 tiles will make a flue the size of above, with a handy bricklayer, two days and a half, including a labourer.

Grape vines can be trained up the inside of a conservatory to advantage, by making the ground good where they are planted, and having an aperture through the lower part where they grow. You may indulge your taste to a considerable extent in laying out the ground adjacent to the house, if you wish; it will have a pretty effect for various flowers, shrubs, &c.

It is customary to cause steam in the house in the evening, when the fire is kept up in cold weather, by occasionally pouring water along on the flue; it will make the plants have a fine appearance in the morning. Also occasionally, when the green fly comes on the plants, to fumigate with tobacco. I have found a flower pot, with a hole made in the side of it, and a pair of common bellows to answer best to raise smoke in the house in the evening. Plants will thrive in a heat not less than 36 degrees of Fahrenheit, give air in the day time, when about 45 degrees, from ten to one o'clock.

Occasionally freshen the mould up in the pots or tubs of plants, as they will grow better; vegetable mould is the best, mixed with good fresh

loam, and a small proportion of fine sand from the sea-shore is preferable ; avoid manure, unless it is rotted completely into mould, and has laid a considerable time ; give plenty of water, when the ground appears dry on the top of the pots, and be careful to give no more until you see the mould dry again ; be particular in observing this method, as some want more than others, particularly the wood in plants. About the 20th of May take them out of doors, in dull or wet weather is the best : some will want shifting, and others trimming. It is a good time to increase from cuttings ; in a shady situation they will make good plants by September. On the 20th of that month, you must arrange to take them in, with the exception of some of the China roses ; they will flower best in succession through the winter by bringing them in occasionally until the first week in November ; plants that are sickly particularly. Orange, lemon, gardenias, camellias or myrtles, take out of the pots, and set them in the open ground where it is good, and in the shade. I have known it to bring them about when they were seemingly all but gone.

I have found it a good way to increase orange and lemon trees by tongue-grafting in the month of May, and planting them in the open ground, leaving the top of the scion out, they bear a year sooner. You may trim any shape you please.

## **On the Choice of a Situation for a Garden.**

I would prefer a kitchen garden near the house, but not fully in sight, partly surrounded with trees, ornamental as well as fruit, or grape vines, sloping a little to the south, and facing the sun at 11 o'clock, with a variety of soils, all of good depth, and free from stones or gravel, or rain water standing on it. It may be either square or oblong, but is most convenient to work when the sides are straight, with a substantial fence of moderate height. In laying out, I would prefer a border all round the width of the fence, the walk half the width of the border, the main cross walks the same in width. Borders adjoining the walks four feet wide, to plant currants, gooseberry, and raspberry bushes, four feet apart, or strawberry plants near the farm-yard, and convenient for water.

For a market garden the same sort of ground, with a good fence all round, convenient for water, a good road for carrying manure, and not liable to run into gullies when it rains, to be chiefly worked with the plough, &c. to be the greater part of it early ground, as two weeks' start in the spring is worth two months in the fall of the year. Such a situation with industry and judgment, more can be made of ten acres

or half that quantity, than on a considerable farm. Do not spare manure, it will repay with interest.

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### ON SUCCESSION OF CROPS.

Potatoes are a good early crop, that is, a good cleaner of the ground. Cabbage is good to clean. Corn is good. Old pasture ground will give a good crop of fall cabbage by setting out in June, without manure; the ground should be ploughed about two weeks before it is wanted, if the sod is old particularly.

The following is a list of esculent vegetable seeds that correspond with this book, and the time of sowing. Those that wish more variety may commence with the seedsman's catalogue, and go through to the end.

Artichokes sow in April.

Asparagus, ditto.

Beans, long-pod, as soon as the weather opens.

Ditto, broad, ditto.

Ditto, Bush, liver-coloured, early in April.

Ditto, Mowhawk, or Brown Speckled, do.

Ditto, Early yellow, ditto, and variously.

Ditto, China, ditto, until the middle of August.

Ditto, Refugees, or One Thousand to One, in May.

Ditto, Pole, the middle of ditto.

Ditto, Summer large or small, the 20th of do.

Bee's, from April to the middle of June.

Broccoli, Cape, the first week in June.

Cardoon, ditto in April.

Cabbage, Early York, middle of September.

Ditto, ditto, February.

Ditto, Heart-shaped, ditto.

Ditto, Battersea, ditto.

Ditto, Bergen, Large-head, ditto, middle of May.

Ditto, Red, ditto.

Ditto, Savoy, of sorts, ditto.

Cauliflower, 20th of May, to 5th of October.

Celery, from February to April.

**Carrot, in April or May.**

**Chervil, sow in April until May.**

**Corn Salad, September.**

**Cress, or Pepper-grass, April to August.**

**Cucumber, from February to first week in July**

**Endive, or Succory, April to June.**

**Burnet, April.**

**Corn, Indian, ditto to July.**

**Leek, April.**

**Lettuce, September and February to June.**

**Melons, middle of May.**

**Melongene, or Egg-plant, in hot-bed in March**

**Mustard, March to July.**

**Nasturtium, April.**

**Onion, April and August.**

**Okra, ditto.**

**Parsnip, ditto.**

**Parsley, ditto, and September.**

**Peas, as soon as the spring opens, and to the middle of April ; the first week in July.**

**Pepper, April.**

**Pumpkins, May.**

**Radish, from February to first week in July.**

**Rhubarb, April.**

**Spinage, September and April.**

**Squash, May.**

**Sorrel, April.**

**Salsify, middle of April.**

**Scorzouera, ditto.**

**Skirret, ditto.**

Tomato, April.

Turnip, ditto for April.

Ditto, Russian, early in July.

The other sorts in August, or chance them  
through the summer; if wet weather, they answer



The following table will show the number of plants or trees that may be planted on an acre of ground.

Distance apart.	No. of Plants.
1 foot	4,3560
1½ feet	19,360
2 feet	10,890
2½ feet	6,969
3 feet	4,840
4 feet	2,722
4½ feet	2,151
5 feet	1,742
5½ feet	1,440
6 feet	1,210
6½ feet	1,031
7 feet	889
8 feet	680
9 feet	537
10 feet	435
11 feet	360
12 feet	302
13 feet	257
14 feet	222
15 feet	193
16 feet	170
17 feet	150
18 feet	134
19 feet	120
20 feet	108

Distance apart.	No. of Plants.
21 feet . . . . .	98
22 feet . . . . .	90
23 feet . . . . .	82
24 feet . . . . .	76
25 feet . . . . .	69
26 feet . . . . .	64
27 feet . . . . .	59
28 feet . . . . .	55
29 feet . . . . .	51
30 feet . . . . .	48

Fine coal ashes are a good renovator of ground when it gets sour, owing to laying low, particularly if the water is apt to stand on it; it is excellent to destroy larvæ. Grass will make clover and Timothy grow freely; spread on about a quarter of an inch deep. I have always seen it answer a good purpose.

WOOD SORREL.—*Acetosella*.

## CURE FOR CANCER.

I cannot conclude this little work without making known the extraordinary virtues of this plant in curing the above distressing complaint. Indeed I can confidently affirm that, for the last twenty years, I have never heard of a single instance of failure attending its application. The efficacy of this remedy has, perhaps, from time immemorial been known to the aborigines; the Book of Nature has been attentively read by these "noble savages:" hence their complete success in curing many disorders, which defy all the skill and scientific knowledge of the civilized medical profession. The wood sorrel is accounted by them as an inestimable and "blessed plant," for arresting, and finally subduing outward cancer, by converting it into a salve. It is indigenous to this country. It must be gathered in July and August, when in flower and dry. The sand is shaken off, and it is then well bruised in a mortar. When in a dryish form, it must be put into a wooden box, until wanted. Put a plaster of the salve on a piece of linen rag, the size of the cancer, with care, and apply no other ointment: its good effects will soon be visible.

The reader, perhaps, may be anxious to know in what way I became possessed of this important

knowledge; it had its origin in the following circumstance. My wife's mother had, what was pronounced by the medical profession, an outward cancer in the face. She was then resident on Staten Island, and during the summer an Indian Squaw came occasionally to the place where she lived, and observing her distress, offered to effect a cure for one dollar. Being questioned as to the means she proposed to apply, the "female physician" shook her head, and replied "she told no secrets." My wife had her daughter with her at that time, an intelligent girl, about nine years of age, whom the Squaw loved with much affection. The Squaw was in the habit of taking her little favorite into the woods to cull the healing herb. Being familiar with botany, I impressed upon the child to mark with care the particular plant which the Squaw picked, and to save some of it, as it was all of one kind which she put in her basket. Some very conscientious reader may say that this was rather dishonourable; but as there was no other way of ascertaining the secret, and the divulging of which was of such great moment to my fellow creatures, the ends, in this instance, surely justified the means. I have since made the salve and given it gratuitously to those who have unfortunately been afflicted with outward cancer. I consider it as a remedy of inestimable value.

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## TO THE READER.

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I have before stated, in the preface to this my first attempt at book-making, that I made no pretensions to those niceties which distinguish the classical scholar from the man unskilled in composition. Errors, I have no doubt, will be discovered, but this I have the vanity to believe, that the real value of the information contained in this treatise, although presented in an unpolished dress, will greatly overbalance all other defects.

A. G.









1892

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major employer of women. In 1980, only 1.5 million women were employed in the public sector, but by 1995, this number had increased to 2.5 million. This increase has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of women in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with disabilities. In 1980, only 0.5 million people with disabilities were employed in the public sector, but by 1995, this number had increased to 1.5 million. This increase has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people with disabilities in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from ethnic minorities. In 1980, only 0.5 million people from ethnic minorities were employed in the public sector, but by 1995, this number had increased to 1.5 million. This increase has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people from ethnic minorities in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from the lower social classes. In 1980, only 0.5 million people from the lower social classes were employed in the public sector, but by 1995, this number had increased to 1.5 million. This increase has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people from the lower social classes in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from the lower income groups. In 1980, only 0.5 million people from the lower income groups were employed in the public sector, but by 1995, this number had increased to 1.5 million. This increase has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people from the lower income groups in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from the lower education levels. In 1980, only 0.5 million people from the lower education levels were employed in the public sector, but by 1995, this number had increased to 1.5 million. This increase has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people from the lower education levels in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from the lower health status. In 1980, only 0.5 million people from the lower health status were employed in the public sector, but by 1995, this number had increased to 1.5 million. This increase has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people from the lower health status in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from the lower life expectancy. In 1980, only 0.5 million people from the lower life expectancy were employed in the public sector, but by 1995, this number had increased to 1.5 million. This increase has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people from the lower life expectancy in the workforce.